

# OLD DOMINION TRUST COMPANY IS CHARTERED

Two-Million-Dollar Institution Is Largest in South.

## STOCK ALLOTMENT OVERSUBSCRIBED

Prominent New York Bankers and Leading Local Capitalists Unite in Launching Great Southern Enterprise—Directors and Officers Are Well Known in Financial Circles—Company Will Occupy Banking House Now Used by First National Bank—Habliston Will Be Permanent Head of the Institution.

With all stock allotted to Richmond fully subscribed, the Old Dominion Trust Company, the largest financial organization of its kind south of Baltimore, will shortly open its doors. The charter was issued yesterday, and an official announcement of the plans authorized by President William M. Habliston. There will be a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and a surplus of \$1,000,000. The formal organization will take place at a meeting of the stockholders to be held next Thursday. The initial officers will be W. M. Habliston, President; M. C. Branch, Vice-President; A. Saunders, Jr., Treasurer; and Jonathan Bryan, Secretary. The new organization has purchased the Hanewinkel Building, now the temporary home of the First National Bank, and will have its offices in the main banking room, where the First National Bank has moved to its new home in the skyscraper it has erected on the opposite corner.

### The Board of Directors.

The following will compose the board of directors of the new Old Dominion Trust Company:

A. Caperton, President of the law firm of Braxton & Eggleston, and general counsel for the R. F. and P. Railroad and Washington-Southern Railroad.

Jonathan Bryan, director Bank of Commerce and Trusts, director The Times-Dispatch Company.

W. Meade Addison, cashier First National Bank, director Virginia State Insurance Company, director Chamber of Commerce.

John Garland Pollard, attorney at law.

Colonel John B. Purcell, president First National Bank.

W. & Rhoads, vice-president Miller & Rhoads, Inc., and the largest department store in the South.

William T. Reed, vice-president Chamber of Commerce, president The Lorus & Bro. Company, tobacco manufacturers.

John G. Walker, president Life Insurance Company of Virginia, vice-president Broad Street Bank.

William H. White, president R. F. & P. Railroad, director Merchants' National Bank.

Frank D. Williams, of F. D. Williams & Company, tobacco manufacturers.

E. A. Saunders, Jr., capitalist, president E. A. Saunders Sons Company.

Henry E. Carse, vice-president Hanover National Bank, New York.

W. B. Adams, member of firm of Potter, Choate & Prentice, bankers and brokers of New York.

Richard L. Morris, member of firm of Kean, Taylor & Company, bankers and brokers, New York.

Henry L. Schmitt, president Schmitt Bros., bankers, Newport News, Va.

E. T. Lamb, director Norfolk National Bank, manager for the receivers of the A. B. and A. Railroad, Atlanta.

James H. Dooley, capitalist, director C. & O. Railway Company.

W. M. Habliston, chairman board First National Bank.

Fergus Reid, capitalist, cotton broker, director Atlantic Life Insurance Company, Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, Virginia Railway and Power Company.

Experienced Bankers.

All of the officers and directors are experienced banking men, and are connected with large financial institutions. The president of the new trust company, Mr. Habliston, was president of the National Bank of Virginia up to the time of the consolidation of that institution with the First National Bank, and has since that time been chairman of the board of directors of the combined institutions. The officers of vice-president, secretary and treasurer have been accepted by three of the directors as a temporary arrangement until permanent organization is effected.

President Habliston stated yesterday that the preliminary plans for organization contemplated placing one-fifth of the stock in New York City, which quota has been fully subscribed and placed among what are considered the strongest and most conservative interests in New York. The presidents of three of the large financial institutions, each of which represents assets of more than \$100,000,000, are personally interested, besides other very strong banking interests.

Richmond Stock Over-subscribed.

Three-fifths of the stock was allotted to Richmond, and it has not only been subscribed, but applications in excess of the allotment amount to be between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Part of the allotment to the South has been placed. While applications in hand have been made for considerably more than the entire \$200,000 of capital and surplus with which it is proposed to begin business, the management has reserved \$100,000 of the capital stock.

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# SIGN PROTOCOL FOR ARMISTICE

Turkey and Balkan Allies Stop Fighting for Fifteen Days.

## ACT WILL CLARIFY WAR SITUATION

Feeling Spreads Over Europe That General Conflict of Powers Will Be Averted—Fear of Hostilities Already Has Demoralized Business and Caused Many Failures.

### Armistice for Fifteen Days Is Concluded

Constantinople, December 1.—A fifteen-day armistice has been arranged by the plenipotentiaries of Turkey and the allies. The armistice on the one hand and the Bulgarians on the other, in behalf of the four allies. It will apply not merely to Thessaly and to Adrianople, but to all Turkey in Europe.

The armistice will last as long as the preliminary negotiations for peace continue.

It is estimated that the position of the belligerents shall remain exactly as at the close of signing the armistice. Up to the present there have been pourparlers on the subject of the terms of peace. Therefore statements with reference to the fate of Adrianople and the demarcation of new frontiers are unfounded.

London, November 30.—The second month of the shortest great European war in history closes under brighter auspices than the statesmen who have been handling the tangled skein of confederating national interests, dared to predict.

An armistice will be signed Sunday afternoon in the Sultan's palace, as by the delegates of the belligerent states, who have been conferring there in an apparently conciliatory atmosphere, and, incidentally, consuming elaborate luncheons prepared by Constantinople's foremost French chefs.

The hope that permanent peace will follow on terms which will avoid a clash with Austria is strong in all the capitals and is assuming the strength of conviction.

From Constantinople, Sofia and Belgrade the press and other organs speak with the voices of their governments, predict a settlement, and portray a general desire to end the war.

The terms of the armistice have not yet been announced. Chief interest centres in Adrianople, where the Turkish garrison, with diminishing ammunition and short rations, still makes historic resistance against the Serbians and Bulgars with their cannon and artillery steadily crowding closer around the citadel.

The project for establishing a diplomatic clearing house composed of the plenipotentiaries of the powers in some capacity to exchange views on the Balkan question during the period of upheaval, gains strength. The Pall Mall Gazette predicts that it will be arranged within two days.

Must Conclude Peace.

While Turkey and the Balkan states may arrange a treaty of peace by direct negotiations, they can hardly do this without constant consultation with the powers.

A conference of Albanian politicians at Avlona has launched a provisional government, with Ismail Kemal Bey, a Muslim, as president, and a Catholic, vice-president. The Albanian flag has been raised, and Albania has been proclaimed a neutral state under the protection of the powers. The new government has advised the people of Durazzo and Elbasan not to oppose the new order.

This autonomous Albania is an extremely nebulous state, since Albania is without definite geographical boundaries and almost without roads, and the people have fostered a deep rooted prejudice against paying taxes to government. The financial settlement of this future problem is second only to that of reconciling Serbia and Austria over Serbia's determination to retain a port on the Adriatic Sea.

While the danger that the belligerents may fail to settle their differences and hostilities may be resumed, after the period of negotiations looms large, the fact that the armies before Constantinople practically have reached a deadlock is the strongest force making for peace. Military experts consider that it would be almost impossible for the allies to break the Turkish works, while it would be impossible for Turkey to succeed in an offensive movement.

Bulgaria has come to the end of her resources in men, and has called out the drafts of 1912 and 1914, who are youths, sixteen and seventeen years old, while one army corps in front of Adrianople consists of old men.

Business Demoralized.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

London, November 30.—Assurances that Turkey and the Balkan allies will sign a peace protocol Sunday, was interpreted here to-night, on the whole, as a development calculated to improve relations between the big powers.

It was realized that with the restoration of peace in the Balkans the question of each interest's claim in European peace will become pressing. Still, there will be some degree of certainty concerning the situation.

The vagueness of the outlook during the past few weeks has worried every one, and anxiety has made the opposing groups quarrelsome. Holiday business has suffered, as had the whole country.

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STOP TOBACCO HABIT.

Edison's Sanatorium, located at 84 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be stopped in three to five days, as they are distributing this book free, any one wanting a copy should send their name and address at once. Advertisement.

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# CONGRESS MAY SIT FOR MANY MONTHS

No One Willing to Hazard Guess When End Will Come.

## EXTRA SESSION FACES MUCH WORK

Likely to Prove Hard Problem to Get Senate and House Together on Tariff Program. Freely Predicted That Underwood's Program Will Be Broken.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, November 30.—The legislative branch of the national government was ready for the crisis to-night. Every train brought its quota of Senators and Representatives, awaiting the gavel fall at Monday noon for the last session of the Republican administration.

Down town, in hotel lobbies and at the Senate and House office buildings the legislators gathered, holding post-mortems over the election, boosting pet measures, or just foregathering employees and carefully dusted each chair and desk in the House and carpeners had placed a brand-new sounding board of thick oak planks on the spot where Speaker Champ Clark's gavel was expected to play tattoos during the next few months.

May Last a Year.

It will be more than "the next few months"—it may be a continuous session for a year—according to the general belief of members. It was conceded that President Wilson would call the extra tariff session about April 1, and no one was willing even to hazard a guess as to when the Democratic House and Senate would be willing to stop their tariff work.

The "short session," which will begin Monday, and which must terminate by March 4, under the constitutional requirement, will be a busy one in a routine way. There are nearly a score of the big budget or general appropriation bills, which have the right of way over other legislative business, and leaders predict that not more than one or two other bills would ever get on the statute books—particularly since a goodly part of the Senate's time for a few weeks at least, will be consumed in the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archbold, but it was generally believed that the Adamson bill for physical valuation of railroads, the Clayton bill limiting Presidents to one term of six years, purchase of "Monticello," the home of Jefferson, and possibly the Department of Labor bills, might be passed.

The general plan of leaders to-night was to recess for the Christmas holidays about December 12, reconvening again about January 5 or 6.

Smash-Up of Program.

A smash-up of the Underwood tariff program in the House Congress was predicted by Democratic leaders here to-night. Defection of "protection" Democrats in the Senate was the rock upon which they said the Underwood program would founder.

Free sugar is the most serious drawback to the program, and every revision it was stated. Three certainly, and possibly five, Democratic Senators will vote against taking all tariff off sugar, according to a count of "noes" by the Democratic chiefs.

Senators Ransdell and Thornton, of Louisiana, and Simmons, of North Carolina, are said to have declared against any reduction of the sugar schedule.

With a scant majority in the next Senate it was pointed out to-night that a defection of three Senators will block passage of a free sugar or other radical tariff revision bill.

Lumber, wool and cotton are other schedules which threaten partisan defection when the House tariff measures reach the Senate.

Majority Leader Underwood can pass almost any tariff bill he desires in the House next spring with the overwhelming Democratic majority at his command is conceded.

Underwood formally announced to-night that hearings on the tariff would be begun in January by the Ways and Means Committee. Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, stated to-night that he favored a joint hearing by the Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee to consider framing all tariff bills.

Doesn't Meet With Favor.

The suggestion, however, did not meet Underwood's favor. In a formal statement to-night the House leader intimated that the most serious drawback to tariff legislation would be subject of agreement between the Senate and House.

"I think that the members of the Ways and Means Committee would be willing to confer freely with the members of the Finance Committee of the Senate," he said, "as well as with members of the Senate, with reference to a tariff bill," he said. "I think we should endeavor, if it is possible, to enact a bill which will meet with the approval of the Democrats of the Senate. I think that is as far as you can go."

There cannot have a general committee of the two houses to write a tariff bill, because the Ways and Means Committee is responsible to a different constituency than the Finance Committee.

Passage of a tax measure to distribute taxation among the wealthy interests of the country was favored by the majority leader. He also advocated passage of the income tax law if the proposition has been ratified by the States before the end of the coming special session.

Continuing Deadlock Probable.

Washington, November 30.—A continuing deadlock over the choice of President pro tempore of the Senate was the outlook to-night, after conferees of parties failed.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, Democratic candidate, and Senator Hallinger, of New Hampshire, the Republican candidate, both declared they would continue in the fight. Their

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# CHANGE IN DATE OF INAUGURATION

Wilson Announces April 24 as Time for State Ceremonies.

## WILL TAKE OATH ON MARCH 4

Then Wheels of Government Will Move Without Interruption Until Later in Spring. When Weather Is Almost Certain to Be Auspicious for Other Features.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, November 30.—The inauguration of President-elect Woodrow Wilson will be held on March 4, according to the President-elect's announcement.

The President-elect's announcement that the inauguration will be held on March 4, instead of the date originally fixed for March 3, was made at a press conference at the White House.

The President-elect's announcement was made at a press conference at the White House, and was the first official statement of the President-elect since his election.

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# Wants Fair Inauguration Day



PRESIDENT-ELECT WOODROW WILSON.

# RUSSIA AND CHINA AT POINT OF CLASH

War Between Them May Be Expected to Come Any Day.

## IT WILL BE HARD STRUGGLE

Foreign Opinion Is That Chinese Will Give Good Account of Themselves.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Beijing, December 1.—War between China and Russia may be expected to break out any day. It was asserted by well-posted foreigners here this morning.

The Chinese occupation of the Mongolian town of Kobe directly raises the issue of China's right to put down the Mongolian independence movement, it was stated, and as Russia is pledged to support the movement, the war has no choice but to yield or fight.

Following the Mongolian declaration of independence, which the Chinese accuse the Russians of hiring a few chiefs to issue, Russian and the so-called Mongolian government entered into a secret treaty, according to the Foreign Office, to the following effect:

The Mongolian rulers have authorized over their own people, but to act on whatever advice they received from St. Petersburg.

Russia to lend the Mongolian rulers \$3,500,000, with the whole of Mongolian territory, a third of the size of Europe, as security.

Mongolia to cede territory to no country but Russia.

Russia authorized to form companies and operate mines in Mongolia.

The Mongolian army to be trained and commanded by Russians.

In return for Russia's recognition of their independence, the Mongolians pay \$2,400 annually to Russia.

Russia to protect Mongolia from invasion.

Foreign opinion here inclines to the view that in the event of a clash, the Chinese will give the Russians at least a hard tussle. It is not contended that the Chinese troops are the Russian equal in point of training, but material for military purposes. Many of them saw considerable service during the revolution, and throughout the entire country a feeling of strong enthusiasm for the republic and a willingness to fight for it, if necessary, has been developing of late.

## DETAILS ARE MEAGRE

Little Is Known of Damage Done by Typhoon.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, November 30.—Unable to pierce the pall of silence that hangs over the islands of Leyte and Panay, of the Philippine group, reported devastated by a typhoon on November 28, with great loss of life and property, the Navy Department to-night cabled Admiral Nicholson, commanding the Asiatic squadron, to attempt wireless communication with the cruiser Cincinnati, sent to Panay early to-day.

The Cincinnati is due Sunday at Cebu, where the greatest havoc was wrought by the typhoon. Admiral Nicholson is preparing to rush special supplies if aid is needed.

Behind meagre details contained in the official dispatch to the Bureau of Insular Affairs from Manila and wireless messages from vessels plying in Eastern waters, the exact conditions in the stricken district are unknown. From the silence of liners which were in the path of the storm, it is feared that they may have been wrecked. An effort is being made to-night to get details of the damage done from surrounding islands.

Best Service to California, standard or better, latter personally conducted without charge daily, except Sunday. Births: 15. Deaths: 10. Burials: 10. M. E. Main—Adv.

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# GUARD J. H. BROWN IS NAVY'S HERO IN ARMY'S ROUT

Linesman Becomes Latest Exponent of Brickley Theory of Attack.

## KICKS TWO GOALS FROM PLACEMENT

Both Teams Play Pluckily Before an Audience Which Applauds Every Move—Usual Number of Notables on Hand to Cheer Favorites—Victors Celebrate With March Around Field and Usual Throwing of Pennants and Hats Over Crossbar—President Taft Detained in Washington by Business.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Philadelphia, Pa., November 30.—In one of the most stirring football games ever played by the two arms of the national service, the Navy this afternoon, on Franklin Field, defeated the Army by the score of 6 to 0.

The Midshipmen did not need "Jack" Dalton, who won the 1911 and 1910 games for the Navy by field goals, for the Annapolis team had another sure kicker in Guard J. H. Brown, who booted the navy to victory by two splendid goals from placement. Both goals came in the last period of play from the twenty-three and thirty-seven-yard lines, after it began to look as if the fierce struggle would result in a tie.

It was a wonderful triumph for the Midshipmen. With a record for the season that did not compare as favorably as that of the Army's, and with the prevailing feeling that the Army had the advantage, the Midshipmen battled valiantly even during the moments when the tide of the struggle was going against them.

While all credit is due the Navy for its splendid success, the Army was not disgraced in its defeat. At times the Cadets outplayed the Navy in all departments of the game, and it was through no weakness on their part that they failed to score. Twice when the Army had the ball, they scored. They stiffened its defense and held their rivals off.

Perfect weather conditions prevailed, and the game was staged amidst a blaze of color, in which golden yellow, which has its place in the insignia of both branches of the service, predominated.

Outside of the Army boys there was scarcely one of the nearly 35,000 spectators who crowded the high stands surrounding the gridiron that did not carry a pennant of the Navy's blue and gold or the Army's black, gold and gray.

The Cadets from West Point, in their service coats, stood out like a great gray rectangle against the background of black and assorted colors in the south stand. They carried no colors, but the sections of orange, blue and white, which were the colors of the Midshipmen were a teaming mass of gold and blue streamers.

Although the familiar megaphones of previous games were ruled out by an agreement, the Midshipment rendered a new repertoire of songs. A perfect dash formation carried the crowd at top pitch. The army cadets also distinguished themselves by their vocal efforts.

At the close of the game the gray clad cadets sat and watched their victorious brothers invade the gridiron in a perfect dash formation, carrying a "V" for victory.

Arading behind their famous marine band, the Midshipmen executed every imaginable dance step. Pennants were tossed over the cross bars of the goals as the victors rushed and danced across the field. Finally came the famous "hurry, hurry, hurry" song. While the Midshipmen formed a great circle, the two big blue and gold silk standards of the academy were placed in the center, and a frantic rush was made toward them, accompanied by a tremendous waving of blue and gold pennants.

Navy's Goat Uncaptured.

The Navy goat was there accompanied by a big woolly understudy, both by "plebs," while the Army mule, which balked on entering the field was finally brought to the front of the south stand where he remained quietly during the game.

The Navy's opportunity to make the first goal from placement came through consistent line bucking and end running.

Hobbs made a rather poor punt in the last period, the Navy getting the ball on the West Point thirty-seven yard line. McEvoy, of the Navy, made three yards, and Levy added two more around the Army's right end. Here the Midshipmen were penalized fifteen yards, but it was more than made up on the next play by Brown, who, on a fake kick, hit the right end of the ball around the right end to the Army's fifteen-yard line. Rodes plunged through left tackle for four yards, but the following play across the line failed to gain. Then Navy ran the ball across the field directly in front of the Army goal post without attempting a gain. Gledhill and Brown dropped back to the twenty-three-yard line, and with the former holding the pigskin, Brown kicked an easy goal from placement. Breaking the tie so late in the game argued well for the Midshipmen, and they started to play the game safe, kicking the ball back every time it came in their territory.

The Army, with only a few minutes left, began to play desperately, but with little avail.

How Second Goal Was Made.

The second goal from placement came closely after the failure of an Army man to recover a Navy punt. The Midshipmen on the Army's twenty-yard line. The West Point line withstood the attacks of the plunging navy backs, and the Midshipmen decided to have Brown try for another

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